# EUROPE.

#### PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE'S TRIAL

The Weight of Noir's Blow, His Social Bearing in Paris, and the Prince's Conduct in Battle in Africa.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI INVALIDED.

#### The Prince Imperial of France and the Soldiers of Marengo.

The Duke de Aumale on the Montpensier-Bourbon Duel.

The French Transatlantic Mail Steamship Com pany's steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, rom Havre, by way of Brest. March 25, in the afternoon, arrived at this port yesterday evening, after an extraordinarily rapid passage of a little over eight and a half days. By this service the Ville de Paris has anticipated the mail report of the Cunard steamer which sailed from Liverpool the same

The Inman steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool the 24th and Queenstown th 25th of March, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her newspaper mail advices have been anticipated to a very great extent by the report of the steamship Idaho, delivered on Sunday, which was published in the HERALD vesterday. The City of Antwerp brings, however, special European corres pondence in detail of our cable telegrams, with files dated to her day of sailing from Ireland.

Advices from Rome to the 22d or March state that Cardinal Antonelli had been suffering from a violent attack of gout, which so affected the articulations of his hands that he could not finish the Pontifical reply to Count Daru's latest despatch. That reply will be a courteous refusal. The authority for this tem is the Memorial Diplomatique.

The existence of a reinseterial crisis in Austria is by turns affirmed and contradicted. The Paris Debats publishes a letter from Rome

March 21. The writer says:—
You may expect to see the Council very shortly adjourned for at least six months. The adversaries of the dogma of infallibility, or of the opportuneness of its definition, are far from being discouraged. Their namber, their personal worts, and, above all, the proportunal majority of Catholes represented by them, gives them a confidence that the proclamation of the dogma will be rendered impossible. I doubt much whether the Roman Curia will be deterred by these considerations; the numerical majority will be considered sufficient to affirm the will of the Holy Spirit; and when men policye themselves supported by that powerful auxiliary they are not often disposed to pause in their career.

In the English Rouse of Lords, March 24, the hear-March 21. The writer says:-

In the English House of Lords, March 34, the hearing of the Wicklow Peerage case was resumed. The Solicitor General continued his summing up of the evidence on behalf of the infant claimant. When he had concluded his address Dr. Ball rose to reply. The Lord Chancellor said their lordships aid take time to consider their judgment, but they hoped to deliver it before Easter.

In Chambers, in London, Lord Penzance made an order on the application of Sir Charles Mordaunt directing that the costs that nad been incurred by Sir Charles in the first petition of the famous divorce suit should be separated from those incurred on a subsequent occasion, and ordered that the whole of the costs should be taxed.

Mrs. Goderich, one of the parties in the Goderich divorce case, already reported in our columns, was summoned for alleged perjury at Guilduall, London. by the father of her husband. The summons was alssed amidst the loud cneers of those in court.

At the Kerry, Ireland, Assizes, a second batch of persons charged with riot and assault at Killarney, when celebrating the supposed victory of Mr. Kick-ham over Mr. Heron at the last Tipperary election, was convicted. Judge Fitzgerald said "he regarded the reloicings as a manifestation of Fentanism." Daly and Councr were sentenced to six months' imprisonment; John Callaghan three months; Donoghue, Cronin, Jeremian O'Suthyan and McCarthy two months, and White, Warren and Kelly one

A great meeting of Churchmen and others who are in favor of the support of religious education by the English government is to be held on the 8th of dency of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A large meeting at Greenock, Scotland, approved

of the Lord Advocate's Tenure Aboution bill. An English Parliamentary paper shows that the cost of all the dependencies and colonies of the British empire at the expense of the Exchequer in 1859 was £2,920,000. In 1866-67 the charge had risen to £4,101,365, which was reduced in 1867-68 to £3,907,000. The maintenance of Gibraltar cos. last year £420,000, and that of Maita £414,000, "large sums, but amply repaid by the security these strong. holds give to British commerce to the Levant and the East Indies. Canada cost £909.546, a sum which will be considerably reduced this year. The charge for Western Australia was £79,932; for South Aus tralia, £1,975: Queensland, but £300; New South Water #3 763: Tasmanta, £35,556, and New Zealand,

Intelligence from New Zealand of February 25 reports great depression among the colonists, hostilities having commenced. Several skirmishes bave

Mail telegrams from Australasia are dated at Sydney, February 28, and at Adelaide and Melbourne March 1. The line of steamers between Sydney and England via Honolulu and San Francisco was to commence running on the 26th March. Mr. Robert-son, the late Fremier, resigned his seat in the Legislative Body of Sydney. Parliament was prorogued pending a dissolution at Adelaide. Parliament reopened at Melbourne. The position of the Ministry is considered strong. The Fourteenth regiment em barks for England on the 10th of March. Business at Melbourne dull, but stock of goods large.

### FRANCE.

#### Prince Pierro Bonaparte's Trial-Incidents and Scenes in Court-The Weight of Noir's

Blow. By the steamsnips yesterday we have the continuation of our mail reports of the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte. The chief points of the testimony were published in the HERALD yesterday. The fol lowing incidents and explanations occurred in court on the 24th of March, one day later.

#### The Weight of the Blow Inflicted on the

The President, on March 24, asked the prisoner if he asserted that he had been struck with the closed hand, and he replied:—"Eather a blow or a slap; the hand was half closed." In answer to a question the witness declared that he was quite sure the Prince said he had seen de Fonvielle's pixel before drawing his own, and added that he believed the prisoner too hopograble a man to have made any statement to his old friends which was inconsistent with truth.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC'S TESTIMONY.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, Journalist, was cailed, and on arriving in the witness box he bowed to the prisoner, who returned the salute. He then stated that he had previously to this event challenged M. Tommas, of the Recauche, and M. Rochefort, of the Marsettlaiss, on behalf of the Prince; that immediately upon hearing of the death of Victor Noir he, in company with M. de la Garde and Captain Casanova, hastened to the Prince's house; that his object in going there was not solely to learn the details, but to garrison the dwelling and protect a woman and her chidren against a crowd which was said to be furious; that while in conversation M. de la Garde suddenly exclaimed, "Wnat is that on the Prince's theek?" that he then noticed a red and yellow mark, the effect of a recent consiston; that he asked the cause, and the accused replied that he had been struck. The witness stated that he was aware that the Prince always carried a revolver in his pocket, and added, "Moreover, that was not the moment to abandon the habit, for the fact is certain that for some time past the precaution is a useful one." (Movement-in the audience.)

M. Floquet—On what part of the face was the bruise?

The Witness—As I never supposed the fact would be disnoted in and one particular attention.

M. Floquet—On what past of the fact would be disputed, I paid no particular attention.
M. Floquet—But was it before or behind the ear?
The Witness—All round.
M. Floquet—You passed the previous day with the Prince; did you not have a fencing match with him?

The Witness—It would have been rather dimenit to have done so as I had recently received a sword cut from a friend.

M. Floquet.—Was not that friend the Prince?

The Witness (turning round and looking axedly at the advocate).—What do you mean I beg you to believe that the Prince has never wished to kill inc. (Renewed movement.)

The President, Witness address your observa-

the advocate)—What do you mean? I beg you to believe that the Prince has never wisued to kill me.
(Renewed movement.)

The President—Witness, address your observations to the Court, and you, advocate, do not question the witness except through me.

The witness ten withdrew.
Captain Casanova, officer on half pay, corroborated
the evidence of M. de Cassagnac.

M. Paul de Casagnac was again asked where he
saw the traces of the blow, and he answered, over
the cheek.

The President—Bring back M. de Casanova. Where
was the mark you saw?

The Witness—Towards the front.

The President—And you, accused?

The Prisoner—Before the ear.

A PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR INSULT.

Doctor Morel stated that he was the regular medical attendant of Prince Pierre and his family; that
having been sent for on the day in question the
Prince recounted what had transpired, and asked
him what he would have killed both the
intruders. (Prolonged sensation.) The doctor stated
that he remarked a bruise on the check of the accused as large as a half crown, and that the Prince
said:—"I am told that one of the persons is dead;
before you attend to me go and see, perhaps something may yet be done for him." (Movement) The
witness added that he was the first to visit the
Prince.

WHAT M. E. ARAGO TOLD ROCHEFORT.

Prince.

WHAT M. E. ARAGO TOLD ROCHEFORT.

M. Rochefort entered the court attended by three gendarmes. His arrival produced a great sensation. He narrated the circumstances which led to the challenge from the Prince, and explained that he had directly and grossly been insuited, contrary to the laws or duelling.

He also stated that M. Emanuel Arago, hearing of the challenge, told him to take precautions, for the

He also stated that M. Emanuel Arago, hearing of the challenge, told him to take precautions, for the Prince was an infamous scoundrel.

The President here interrupted M. Rochefort, who replied, "I don't know the Trince; I only repeat the words of M. Arago."

When his evidence was concluded M. Rochefort seated himself in the last row of seats set apart for journalists, several of whom shook hands with him.

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THE JUDGE ON AMERICAN FASHIONS.

M. Ulric de Fouvielle was brought into court, and his appearance caused a general movement of curiosity. He declared that he was thirty-seven years old, and a writer in the Marsetlates; in conjunction with Victor Noir, he had gone on behalf of M. Grousset to challenge Prince Pierre Bonaparte. [The witness here repeated the conversation and action of the Prince as reported in our cable telegrams at the moment.] The witness added: I held the Prince in check with my weapon and made my way to the street, where I found my poor friend dying (movement): I was in a state of great excitement, and handed my revolver to a man who was there.

During this recital the Prince several times made

gestures of denial, similing sarcastically.

The witness further stated that Victor Noir was genteely dressed, and was perfectly aware of the observances due to the occasion, for he had made the remark, "Ne must show this Bonaparte what a gentleman is."

In reply to a question from the President as to why the seconds were selected from persons so di-

In reply to a question from the President as to why the seconds were selected from persons so directly interested in the quarrel, the witness said, "We were friends; we had no idea of having an affair with a murderer."

The accused (with animation)—You, who make use of Oraini bombs, it is you who are murderers!

The President, baving remarked that Victor Noir being only twenty was very young for a second, the witness stated that he had always found the deceased caim and pacific.

In answer to further questions, M. de Fonvielle stated that he was accustomed invariably to carry a pistol about him, even in his own house. On being told that he ought not to have gone on such a mission armed, he replied, "I have also seen a Prince and a Duke make their servants beat people." (Sensation.)

ation.)
The Fresident—I have reproached the accused with carrying weapons about him. You will admit that I have a greater right to blaine you for taking them into another man's house.

The Witness—If I had not been armed, I should not have gone there.

The President—Then you should not have gone at all. America has furnished us with many good things, but we must not borrow such fashions from her.

her.

DEFAMING THE MEMORY OF THE PRINCE'S MOTHER.

M. Pascal Grousset, a writer in the Marseillaise, was the next witness. On the President patting the usual question, "Are you connected by birth or marriage with the accused?" he replied:—"His mother had too many lovers for me to know whether I am related to mim or not." A great and painful sensation was produced in court by so grossly offensive a reply.

reply.

The Procureur Genéral Grandperret rose and declared that if the witness continued to express him-self in such improper terms he (the speaker) should be obliged to demand the application of the law

be obliged to demand the application of the law against insulters of public justice.

Grousset continued—I do not know the man Bonaparte; I had founded the Revanche with some democrats; none of us concerned ourselves about the actused, when a letter from him outraging us inflamously was published in the Acenir de la Corse. The witness here became greatly excited, and in referring to the police agents used the word mouchards.

The President—We cannot permit such expressions. The tone which you assume is offensive to the dignity of the Court.

Grousset—Then I will say police in plain clothes, although the other word is most fitted for the circumstance.

He related his arrival at Autsuil with Santon and their meeting with Victor Noir, as he staggered wounded from the house just as they were about to enter. "On learning," the witness exclaimed, "that a republican had just been killed by a Bonaparte, the inhabitants of Auteuil were afraid, showing how twenty years of empire had degraded France. THE EMPIRE.

the inhabitants of Auteun were alraid, showing how twenty years of empire had degraded France.

The Procureur Général Grandperret—I demand from the President that the prisoner shall be conducted back to prison and his previous deposition to the examining magistrate be read.

The Court, after a short deliberation, gave a decision in that sense, and the witness was removed by two gendarmes. Some murmurs were then heard, but were covered by applicates from persons who approved of the measure. Grousset, on passing before de Fonvielle, embraced his friend.

DE FONVIELLE'S CHARACTER,

M. Cervoni had served under Garibaidi, with M. de Fonvielle, who stole a sum of 1,500 francs.

The President—We regret that the witness was cited to depose to such a fact.

M. Demange—We only made use of our right.

M. Laurier—M. Kergomar must be recalled, as an attempt is being made here to murder M. de Fonvielle in his honor.

M. Kergomar, re-examined—The circumstance mentioned by M. Cervoni is not the same as that to which I alluded yesterday when I allimed toat M. de Fonvielle, when in Italy, had been accused of an objectionatole act which he had not committed, and of which I knew the author; I know nothing of what is now alleged.

M. Louvel, re-examined—I look on M. de Fonvielle

is now alleged.

M. Louvel, re-examined—I look on M. de Fouvielle as a perfectly honorable man; undoubtedly a their had been committed at the time alluded to, but certainly not by him.

The last of witnesses being exhausted,

M. Floquet rose to speak for M. Salmon, Sr., partle civile.

The Procureur Général Grandperret had to demand against M. de Fonvielle the penaities laid down in the penal code against such persons as troubled a court of justice.

M. de Fonvielle was then brought back and asked

M. de Fonvielle was tene brongt back and asked for an explanation, after which a number of persons deposed to the violent language which he had used on the occasion in question.

The Court then withdrew to deliberate, and after a delay of twenty minutes, returned and pronounced a judgment, condemning de Fonvielle to ten days' imprisonment and the cost of the incident.

The proceedings of the day then terminated.

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VICTOR NOIR'S CHARACTER AND INTENT.

M. Delasie, a retired officer of the French Army, stated that he had heard at the Caé du Haider words to the effect that Noir would not fail this time to do for Bonaparte.

M. de Fresne, proprietor of the café, heard some words uttered, and said that Noir had been engaged in aftercation at his café.

M. Bouret, proprietor of the Café Madrid, deposed to having witnessed a quarrel on the Boulevard between Noir and another man, when blows passed; but witness did not know if Noir gave or received them.

M. Constantino, proprietor of dancing rooms at Montparnese, stated that he had several times been compelled to request Noir to leave his establishment on account of his quarrels with persons of the lowest class.

Al. de Villes, chemist, declared that he heard two

al. de Villes, chemist, declared that he heard two people in a cab previous to the event, one of whom said, "Have you a revolver; I have got a sword-stock?" A juryman here asked if the cab was open or closed, but witness could not say. M. Flouquet observed that in the preliminary instructions the witness bad spoken of a closed carriage.

THE PRINCE'S CONDUCT IN EATTLE.

General Plombain testified to the courage of the Prince at Zoutcher, in Algeria.

Maire Laurier asked it the witness knew the circumstances under which the Prince had left the army. General Plombain in reply said he understood a mission was confided to the Prince.

Maitre Laurier rejoined that there was no question of a mission, but of a resignation.

Maitre Leroux admitted that the Prince had committed a fault, but said he conducted himself gallantly before the enemy, and that he did not resign. General Plombain asked what would have been said in France if the cousin of the President of the republic had been killed by the Arabs.

Maiwe Laurier replied that it would have been said that he did his duty bravely. (Sensation in court.)

The Prince here observed that General Plombain

The Prince here observed that General Plombain had more courage than the faction to which the advocates belonged.

This remark elicited mingled murmurs and ap-

This remark elicited mingled murmurs and applause, whereupon
Mattre Laurier complained of being insuited by
the Prince without the singhtest provocation.
"You this moment laughed in my face," replied
the Prince.
M. Fonvielle shouted out to the Prince from the
further end of the court, "You basely assassinated
Victor Noir."
Violent protestations and much excitement followed this interruption, and a passionate altercation
arose between groups in court, during which M. de
Fonvielle, supported by gendarmes, was led out,
and the Prince was withdrawn.
The sitting was entirely suspended for some min-

utes, but the Prince was afterwards brought in

Soldiers of the First Empire and the Prince Imperial-"Any of Marengo?"-

Gatignant's Messenger, of Paris, March 24, reports the following affecting incident illustrative of the

onaparte Empire, present and past:-An interesting ceremony took place on Monday at the Taileries, in the grand saloon of the First Consul, where the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial received a number of old soldiers of the First Empire, presented by M. Belmontet, Deputy, with an appropriate address, to which the Emperor replied in the most cordial terms. That gentleman, in directing the attention of the young Prince to those relics of the Grand Army, said.—"Monseigneur, here is the past which creates the future. These old survivors of the Imperial glories represent all our great battles."

vivors of the imperial glories represent all our great battles."

"Are there any of Marengo?" (14th June, 1800) asked the Prince.
"Present, Monseigneur," replied two of the old men.

In honor of the occasion the Emperor conferred two crosses, one on an old cuirassier who had served fifty-two years and the other on M. le Baron, formerly an officer on the staff, author of a "Code de Relations Internationales," published in London, Deaving the Tuileries the old soldiers went in a body to the Restaurant Castelain for the commemoration banquet of the 20th March.

The Benaparte Magna Charta—What the Press
Says of Napoleon's Manifeste.

The great subject of discussion in the Paris journals of Marca 24 is the Emperor's letter to M. Emile Oilivier relative to the constituent power hitherto confided to the Senate, but for the future to be shared by that body with the Lower Chamber. The phrase which seems to have most struck the imagination of the journalists is that in which the imperial writer speaks of "restoring to the nation that part of the constituent power which it had delegated." The Senate will therefore again become a Chamber of Peers, but without nereditary descent, and will in consequence exercise greater induence in the conduct of affairs. The general opinion of the document is decidedly favorable, and some portions of the press go so far us to designate this act of the Emperor as "the crowning of the edifice" so frequently asked for.

The Liberté says very little, but its observations are most emphatic:—

The Napoleon dynasty is beneeforth founded. Whe now, if hold snows he wither its observation of the place of the sail to the sai

are most emphatic:—

The Napoleon dynasty is beneeforth founded. Who now, if hold enough to attack it, would be strong enough to shake it? There cannot fairly remain the smallest room for distrust in any impartial mind. Those who still questioned the sincerity of the Emperor can no longer doubt it. The Parlement is also extremely strong in its ap-

Democracy has gained a great victory, and the national govereignty has re-covered its majestic integrality. To the Emperch and to no one else, France will owe this conquest. The Public uses the following language:—

We loudly applant the Emperor for having taken these resolutions. They restore to his authority all its prestige—to the democratic empire all its power. They avert a crists which was assuming a threatening aspect, and from which the Cabinet of January & was not in a position to escape, after having improdently provoked it. This is the last act of the personal power, but it is one that takes a striking venteance on all the calumnies put in circulation.

The Constitutionnel expresses itself in these terms:-

terms:—
The French Senate, although differing in origin and composition from many other high chambers in Europe, resembles them, however, in one noint; it discusses and decides the fundamental reforms of the charter and or legislation more deliberately, than the elective chamber. Certain minds, with good intentions, doubtless, but certainly too impatient, inter from this slowness that the Senate is hostife to the new regise, and go so far as to dispute the right of that assembly to the inducance it helds from the constitution isself, under the pretext that it is not the produce of an election, but ower its existence to the choice of the sovereign. To reason thus is, in our opinion, to misinterpret both the state of French society and the very position occupied, in virtue of the constitution of 1822, by the Senate of the second empire.

We take the following passage from the Pairrie:—

the constitution of 1852, by the Senate of the second empire.

We take the following passage from the Pairie:—
This letter shows that the Emperor, with the admirable political sense of which he has given so many proofs since the last elections, has, on the grave question of the constitution of the sense of his Ministry and sided with the liberal and moderate men who, we feel convinced, form the immense majority of the nation. All the reactionary intrigues and pusidantmons suggestions have falled before the high secuences of that great mind.

The Siècle is more outspoken, and in one of those gleams of frankness and sincerity which sometimes actuate it pronounces its opinion without hesitation, saying:—
The imperial letter severs the cable which still bound us to

tion, saying:—

The imperial letter severs the cable which still bound us to absolute power. The situation was besides a serious one. The question of the constituent authority, once raised, required imperiously a solution.

The Temps, in its remarks, puts forward the theory that under a parliamentary system it is "the Ministry that ought to have acted in the matter, and not the Emperor."

The Avent's National is quite discontented with the Emperor for not having gone further.

#### SPAIN.

The Montpensier-Bourbon Duel-The Duke d'Aumale's Letter.

The Duke d'Aumale has written the following letter to a gentleman at Paris:—

letter to a genilemm at Paris:

WOODNORTON, EVESHAM, March 17, 1870.

My DEAR FRIEND—I have at length received direct news from Montpensier. He was better and awaiting at Madrid the conclusion of the inquiry. Dr. Rubio was atteading him. That genileman is a republican Deputy for Seville; he was one of the seconds of the Infant and hostile to my brother, but became his friend on the ground. I have been shown a letter from a Soanhard who is not an admirer of the Duke; but it depicts the stiftude of the latter in terms which have drawn tears from my eyes. \* "Who would have told me," exclaimed Montpensier, "that I who have always been unwilling to learn fencing and the use of the pistoi, and who hold duelling and the punishment of death in horror, could ever?

\* I have done my duty and only thought of avoiding a misforiume. God willed it."

HENRI D'ORLEANS.

Pio None and Montalembert.

The Memorial Diplomatique, of Paris, March 23, publishes an authorized version of the prohibition by the Pope (that the prohibition did come from his lioliness is now admitted) of the Juneral service for M. de Montalembert arranged by the Bishop of Orleans. Summarizing a letter from Rome, which is said to have arrived just as it was going to press, the Memorial says:—

said to have arrived just as it was going to press, the Memorial says:—

The sad news of M. de Montalembert's death was telegraphed to Monsignor de Merode as goon as it occurred by his family. Monsignor de Merode is obliged to keep his bed, in consequence of a fail, and therefore requested Monsignor Depanding to arrange for the funeral service. The Bishop of Oricans eagerly accepted the task, but he forgot that it was necessary, for form's sake at any rate, to ask authority from the Bishop of Rome, who is the Pope, for according to the rules of the ecclesiastical hierarchy no strange bishop can officiate without the consent of the diocessan. This forgettimes on the part of the Bishop of Oricans lethe more remarkable from the fact that he addressed at the same time an invitation to the Fathers of the Council to be present at the exercision which he was about to celebrate in the Church of the Ara Cell at the Capitol. The Pope having Indirectly that M. de Nontalembert had rendered to religion services to great not to be honored by the freed to religion services to great not to be honored by the level of the Church by the celebration at the Church of Santa Maria Transponting—the would himself be present. This contradicts the report that the Pope was opposed to the performance of the service.

#### ENGLAND

Miss Lydia Thompson in the Divorce Court.

Miss Lydia Thompson in the Divorce Cent.

[From the London Globe (evening) Manch 24-]
This afternoon the case of Watkins vs. Watkins was heard. The petitioner was a widow of considerable means, and settled £300 a year on the respondent on the marriage. After the ceremony the husband persistently refused to consummate the marriage and frequently ill-treated his wife by beating and kicking her.

The respondent's valet proved that Miss Lydia Taompson, the well known acreess, was in the habit of visiting his master, and that on many occasions he saw long, fair nair on his master's face and coat after Miss Lydia Thompson's visits. The respondent left England to go to America with Miss Lydia Thompson and dismissed witness, as he said he ent left England to go to America with Miss Lydia Thompson and dismissed witness, as he said he would be a spy upon him. Evidence was also given of his adutery with a Mrs. Douglas, which being more conclusive than that against Miss Thompson, the Judge Ordinary granted a decree nist on that

#### Dress Fashlons at Court.

Dress Fashions at Court.

(From the London Post, March 24.)

Her Majesty the Queen held a drawing room at Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Hon. C. L. Wood and Captain Ellis, and escorted by a detachment of the Second Life Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Mariborouga House. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise was present at the drawing room, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Palace from Gioucester House, attended by Col. el Tyrwnitt.

The Queen wore a black moire antique dress, with a train trimmed with crape and jet, and a diadem of diamonds and rubies over a wnite tulle headdress, with a long velt. Her Majesty also wore a neckiace and brooches of diamonds and rubies, the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, and Louise of Prussia, and the Gooding and Gotha Family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a train of green satin, covered with fine Irish lace, and a petticoat of rich green sik, trimmed with plattings of tule and satin and a flounce of Irish lace, looped with bouquets of stephanotis. Headdress, a tiara of diamonds. Orders, Catharine of Russia, Victoria and Albert and the Danish Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise wore a train of rich white saun, trimmed with iringed ruches and of rich white saun, trimmed with iringed ruches and Her keyal Highness Princess Louise wore a train of tich white saun, trimmed with irringed ruches and satin and a petticant of which sale, trimmed with irringed ruches and satin and a petticant of white silk, with lace founces and bows of satin. Headdress, feathers, veil, diamond ortiar and red roses; diamond ortiaments. The Victoria and Albert Order and the Coburg and Gotta.

JENKINS IN A NEW ROLE.—A Southern paper states that Jenkins signalizes his advent into Texas by an appear ance in a journal called the Greenville Heraud. A rew personal remonitres are the well known passports to social rank in Texas, and the Lankins of the Greenville Heraud thus gives the title known passports to social rank in Texas, and the Jenkins of the Greenville Herald thus gives the title to fame of a new;-married couple:—"It has recently been ascertained by undoubted authority that the former husband of the above named lady was a desperado and killed by United States soldiers shortly after Ben Bigkerstaff's death."

#### FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Synopsis of His Reply to Senator Chandler's Speech-He is Prepared to Prove that the Charges Brought Against Him Were Unjust-Why He Did Not Offer New Evidence Befere.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1870. General Fitz John Porter's reply to the recent speech by Senator Chandler in regard to his appli-cation for a rehearing upon new testimony has been laid before the Senate to show into what grave errors Mr. Chandler had fallen "in endeavoring to do jus tice to history." The main points of the reply, which was distributed to members of Congress

which was distributed to members of Congress to-day, may be summarized as follows:—

He has prooffinat Mr. Lincoln, just before his death, promised to reopen the case on production of new evidence; that he expressed a high opinion of his (Porter's) bravery and fidelity, and that he had based his approval of sentence on Judge Hoit's opinion, not having had time to examine the case himself. Replying to Pope's first charge of disposedic, ee to orders in not marching his troops (August 29, 1862) until two nours later then ordered, and to Chandier's additional assertion that Hooker was out of ammunition and might have been desiroyed by the delay, General Porter says:—

I shall prove, when I get a relearing, that I put off starting—two hours only of night—by the urgent advice of the generals of division. Their reasons were the following:—That my command had reached Warrenton Junction at a late hour, without food, very much fatigued by a long and difficult march—the last of thirteen days and nights of marching and broken rest; that the night was pitch dark, the road was bad and blocked up with waspon trains in considerable confusion; that the spirit and purpose of the order would be best carried out by delaying the march till daybreak, because the troops would have their night's rest, and would make the march with more rapidity and fewer delays, and reach their destination in condition for immediate action; and that, as we were informed, the "enemy was then retreating" from before General Pope, the necessity was not pressing, and as my command would be required to sid in "derving him from Manassas and clearing the country between that and Ganeaville." The troops, siready worn out and needing rest and sleep, if required to reme whe march at an earlier hour than daybreak would be disabled for the service several miles beyond Bristoe. I shall prove that, though appreciating the soundarss of their reasons, I was decidedly of the continuous of the start of the case should fewer as the creations that had to be made to compl

the delay, but the march made all the quicker for it, and that I arrived as soon as other troops combanded by as true soldiers as ever breathed, coming a shorter distance and under as urgent orders.

I shall prove that, when I did arrive, there was and had been nothing for me to do, and that I remained at Bristoe all that day, under injunctions from General Pope, twice repeated through the day, to "remain at Bristoe; when wanted you will be sent for." Also, I shall prove that I knew nothing about Hooker wanting ammanithm, and that he did not want any, and did not take any when it reached him. In brief, I shall prove this charge of Pope not only riase, but frivolous, and only suggested as a makeweight to the far more serious accusations arising from the transactions of the next day. New proof is ready on all these points.

1 \*\*Considering this a full refutal of the charges laid against nim, based on his action at the second Bull run, of the 27th and 28th August, \$1862, General Porter says that the well known "Joint order" to General McDowell and himself was, according to all testimony, McDowell's included, freely complied with, and that when McDowell—under the "discretion" given under the "joint order"—elected to march away from Porter, taking one-haif of the whole force, he left Porter confronted by all of Longstreet's force, double and more in number, in position selected, and, as Longstreet now writes, "most anxious to bring on a fight."

Porter claims that he desired to show this on his trial, as against Pope's charge, that Longstreet was fitty miles away, and he now adduces Longstreet's own testimony to prove that he (Porter) was right and Pope and McDowell wrong. He claims that McDowell's testimony against him on the trial solution to have been taken, as he (McDowell's and Porter's case, left the bench to testify against him. The details of the movements of McDowell's and Porter's case, left the bench to testify against him. The setails of the movements of for pope, as well as the corroborative testimony o

meet the truth.

Porter asserts that the final and most important order from Pope, given at twenty minutes past four P. M., August 29, 1862, was not delivered to him thit two hours later, then too late to excute it; and, as this was deemed one of the most vital points against him on the trial, he adduces elaborate proof to sustain his assertion, and goes on to show that according to the full evidence now in hand his action not only was the best for his corps, but according to the universal testimony of Lee, Longstreet and others commanding the enemy's forces, "aaved Pope from total capture or rout." As this result was just the opposite of what Pope claimed on Porter's trial, Porter asserts that if he makes good his statements by ample and new testimony—federal and Confederate—Pope's charges fall to the ground, and his conviction is proved most najust. He asse, therefore, to be heard. Referring to the new evidence he proposes to adduce, Porter says:—

You, sit, may ask why, now, I have to offer so much new

You, sir, may ask why, now, I have to offer so much new evidence which should have been attainable at the time from our own ranks? I reply that it was not obtainable, for the following reasons:—

our own ranks? I reply that it was not obtainable, for the following reasons:—

First—That the times and circumstances checked a free expression or offering of testimony.

That termission was roused me by the Secretary of War arrived the resistance of the first of send my aids to the army at Fred evidence of the resistance of the resistance of the replace of the resistance of the replace of the resistance of the replace of the replace of the resistance of the replace of the resistance of the r

Quoting from Senator Chandler's speech, he

Wittes:

You say, "What business was it to him whether he was cut to pieces or not?" Often it may be no business to an officer whether he is cuit to pieces or not. But when he is ordered to fail on the dank of one corps of the enemy in order to insure its others or capture and be cannot fail on it and defeat and capture it, it is his business not to be cut to pieces in failing on another much larger body of the enemy which he was not ordered to attack, and which, if he did attack, must have defeated and captured him and the army of the general giving the order. Do I not prove that I am not guily in not doing what I should not and could not have done. Surely I sweep away by such proof every atom of the charge, as you will see, if you study it, and leave nothing for the sentence to stand on.

Again, quoting from Senator Chandler's speech, he

Again, quoting from Senator Chandler's speech, he writes:—

The final point of your speech is as follows:—

"There is one other point to which I what to ailude. During this very trial—during the very pendency of the trial—Fitz John Porter said in the presence of my informant, who is a man that most of you know, and who is to-day in the employment of Congress, and whose word I would take as soon as I would most men's—though I told him I would not use his name, but I will give his sworn testimony, taken down within two minutes after the utterance was made—Fitz John Porter said in his presence, I was not true to Pope, and there's no use in denying it.

To me such evidence seems scarcely worthy of notice, for the person that makes a statement which, if true, is so damning in its character and then begs the concealment of his name is not worthy of recognition by men. That, as presented by you, it had any effect upon the minds of Senators I cannot conceive—many of them being lawyers, who know that such evidence would not be admitted before any tribunal. My reply to you, sit, is that the statement, by whomsever made and however testified to, is faise in every particular. Aside from my general character for retience when in the army, I certainly had no inducement to lose my senses pending my trial and falsely asset in any one's presence just what General Pope was forty-dive days in endeavoring to prove. Where was this reliable wintens then? Why did he not then and there testify to my confessed guilt? What restrained him for all these years, and why does he now recollect or produce evidence which, if credible, would long ago have ended my appeal? I sm ashamed to offer, to be compelled to offer an argument against assertions so palpably contrived and so wholly unsustained by probabilities; so wholly at variance with my whole life and conduct. You say that after a careful investigation for forty-five days the court unanimously rendered a vecdet against me. This may have been so, but you cannot know, it unless some member

The document concludes as follows:—

Piain and honest minds will look with suspicion upon opposition to such a request, especially when the request is made by one whose life has been spent as an officer in the arrives of the government, and whose record will not suffer by contrast with any of his accusers. Plain and honest people will inquire, do now inquire, why such violent opposition to my being heard, and to the hearing of all the testimony? Is as is asserted, the reopening of the case will only deepen the public conviction of the justice of my punishment why should my anomica, and they alone, oppose it? You know that a divided public opinion as to the justice of my conviction is mot what General Pope and others would like. Why not, them, seize upon this opportunity, if General Pope has so clear a case, and fix and fasten the sigms forever? In it not due to the "truth of history" that the justice of my condemnation should be made so palpable that the scoree of our most patriotic and most learned men, with more than half of our leading and influential journals, will cease their advoacy of my case?

Is it not due to General Pope and "the truth of history" that so almirable an opportunity as my rehearing would present about he made available to show what his coal hum.

The document concludes as follows:--

Is it not due to General Pope and "the truth of history" that so admirable an opportunity as my rehearing would present should be made available to show what his real business in life was at the time of his Virghia campaign. You think that he was sorely misunderstood by the country at that time and has been since; and you reassert that but for my treasonable conduct—his campaign, that, as you state it, had for its mission the relief of McClellan, by some fighting and a good deal of "fooling," would have ended in the capture of Jackson, the destruction of Long-street and the end of the war. Surely if all this glory was lost to General Pope by my conduct is it just to him to withhold the facts from an incredulous public."

Neither General Pope nor others can longer take refuge behind "the want of power" to reopen my case, the "bad precedent" it would fix upon the army and the like. The power has been found and serecised, the precedent has been fixed—sightly, too—and to the public view tieneral Pope and all

others who oppose my simple request "to be heard before a tribunal known to be impartial," stand, and ever will stand, with the suspicion fixed upon them that they shun the re-examination because they dare not meet the truth.

I have endeavored to refer to the main points of your speech against me, and though measurahy restricted in my reply, I make it with unabated faith in the ultimate justice of my government, long delayed as it has been, longer delayed as it may be. Sustained as I am by hosts of friends whose hands I have never grasped, but whose hearts and words and pens are active in my behalf; sustained by the old and true and tried friends who have not turned upon me in adversity; but best sustained by my ever present and never failing faith that a just and generous people will not permit my wrongs to go unredressed, I shall go on to the end, obtaining my justification from the government that owes it to me, or leaving it, if God wills it, a legacy for my children to demand and obtain. Respectfully,

It has transpired that among the endorsements General Porter has in his behalf is a letter from General George H. Thomas, agreeing that the case should be reopened, and that if done, Porter would, in his judgment, be vindicated.

## THE LODGING HOUSE HORROR.

Commenced Before Coroner Rollins-The Origin of the Fire Still a Mystery.

In the matter of the lodging house horror at No. 14 East street, on Sunday night, in which Edward Brown, John Montgomery and Charles Smith, all middle aged men, were suffocated in their rooms on the fourth floor, caused by a fire which mysteriously occurred in one of the rooms on the floor below, an inquest was yesterday commenced before Coroner Rollins, at the Thirteenth precinct police station. Captain Ulman and Sergeant Weed were active in securing the attendance of witnesses, and soon the station house was crowded with persons interested in the result of the inquisition. Some one present intimated that William Sweeney had occupied room No. 8, on the third floor, in which the fire broke out, and that while there he was smoking a pipe. Captain Ulman sought out Sweeney, who evidently had been on a drunken spree, but the inebriate denied that he had been drinking at all. He had been placed in room No. 8 while intoxicated on Sunday afternoon, but left there two hours before

the fire broke out.

John Carney, proprietor of the premises, and Charles R. Cupy, bartender, were totally ignorant as

John Carney, proprietor of the premises, and Charies R. Cupy, bartender, were totally ignorant as to the origin of the fire. Cupy says there were three beds in that room, one of which was occupied by a waiter in the house, but he was absent at the time of the fire, and neither of the other beds had been assigned for the injuit and were not occupied. Neither Carney nor Cupy seemed to have the most distant idea about the fire, and the most probable theory as to its origin that could be advanced was that some drunken man had dropped or thrown a lighted pipe or cigar in the room, which was unlocked during the evening.

The probabilities of having the mystery solved concerning the fire are quite remote, but Captain Ulman, who has the matter in charge, will exert himself to the utmost to procure testimony which may show how the fire occurred. Three witnesses were examined and the substance of their testimony will be found below:—

Patrick Donohue, loreman of Hook and Ladder No. 11, deposed that he went on the fourth floor of the building, where the fire was, to look around, and on opening the door of the second room he came to saw a man lying on the floor: the man lay with his head against the door, and the witness ordered the door to be removed from the hinges and the man was carried down into the street; the other two men were carried down his to the street; the other two men been sensible at the time of the fire winness believes they might have escaped; there were hall windows in all the rooms, and they could have escaped down stairs is held the stairs; they could have escaped through rear windows; the man the witness took down stairs is the found the holes of Hook and Ladder No. 12, the stairs is the time of the fire winness believes they might have escaped; there were hall windows the man the witness took down stairs is the time of the fire winness believes they might have escaped; there were hall windows the man the witness took down stairs is the time of the fire winness believes they might have escaped throug

dows; the man the witness took down stairs is known as Smith.

Edwin J. Russell, attached to Hook and Ladder No. 11, deposed that he found the body of John Montgomery in one of the rear rooms on the fourth hoor lying on the bed; there must have been fire there, as his body was partially burned on the back; this room, I think, was a dark one.

James H. Casey, Hook and Ladder No. 11, testified that he broke open the door of a room on the fourth floor with an axe, and found Edward Brown lying on the floor; another man was found lying near the bed on the floor; did not notice that either of them was alive.

bed on the floor; did not notice that either of them was alive.

Coroner Rollins, having other official business which required prompt attention, adjourned the further hearing of the case till Wednesday afternoon. Relatives and friends appeared to claim the remains of Brown and Mongomery for interment, but no one calling for the body of Smith, it was sent to the Morgue, where Warden Brennan will retain it for a limited period for friends who are expected to come forward.

#### ACCIDENT ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. Narrow Escape of Anna Dickinson and Seventy-five Passengers. ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 3, 1870.

Dickinson, who had lectured the evening previous at Wilkesbarre, took the quarter-past eight morning train yesterday for Philadelpals, the rain pour-ing gown in torrents, and with the snow fast disappearing from the mountains, causing the Lehigh iver to run mad with the flood.

The train when within twenty miles of Mauch Chunk station, moving rapidly on the down grade, the locomotive struck an enormous log, twenty feet the locomotive struck an enormous log, twenty feet long by two feet in diameter, demolishing the cowcatcher and turning it under the forward trucks of the engine, throwing them off the tracks and destroying a telegraph pole in the vicinity. This immense log was turned lengthwise of the track by the concussion, coming in contact sidewise with the baggage and passenger cars, making an excavation of several feet in depth in the earth and rock along side of the track. The engineer discovered the log when within a hundred feet of it, on rounding a curve, and blew the whistle to down trakes. The brakeman and conductor stuck to the brakes during the ups and downs of the train. The engineer deserves much credit for sticking to his engine, having reversed it, thereby saving the whole train from being thrown down a bank thirty feet high mit the flooded river below. Miss Dickinson remained scated as cool as a veteran of the old Sixth corps under are, while other laddles were restrained from leaping out of the train to certain death by one of the male passengers. The train was detained some two hours and another engine attached to the train at Mauch Chunk.

## OLD WORLD ITEMS.

The abolition of import duties on sait and fish is advocated in the Beignan Chambers. Preparations for the grand industrial fair, to be held at Naples next autumn, are in rapid progress.

The Gazette de Venise gives a glowing description of the obsequies of the Venteuan sculptor, Francesco Rosa. Genoa city is building some splendid new docks, with subterranean apartments for the storage of

The number of messages from postal telegraph stations in England for the week ending March 5 was 147,206. Was 147,206.

The quantity of mait used in the United Kingdom in 1867 was 47,880,000 bushels, each making eighteen

gallons of beer.

The 5,000 miners who were on a strike in Silesia have all returned to work excepting 500, who have left the country.

left the country.

The Pantin tragedy, including the execution of the murderer Traupinann, has been represented on the stage in Hamourg.

A little girl was bitten to death by an enraged donkey at Galuzzo. The animal tore open her throat and trampled upon her.

The King of Italy had a grand hunt at San Rossore on the 16th of March, when twenty stags and eight wild boars were killed.

"A History of the Prussian Realm and People under the Hohenzollern Princes" is the little of a work by Licettenant General Von Cose.

The project of a grand Industrial exposition at

The project of a grand industrial exposition at Turin on the occasion of the opening of the Mount Cenis turinel gains favor on all sides.

The local authorities The local authorities are collecting the bones of the Italian and French soldiers who fell at Solfermo,

and placing them in one national cemetery.

American ships have been greatly damaged by ice in the river Weser. In one case \$30,000 gold salvage had been obtained, and in another \$75,000 are claimed. The Pontifical gees d'armes and Swiss carabineers had a bloody colinion in Rome on Sunday, the 5th of March. Several badly wounded on both sides. Jealousy the cause.

Pilgrims to the sacred places in Orissa are to pay increased tolls to the Bengal authorities, who have resolved to make them help to keep the roads in or

A new abbey is to be erected among the wild Black Mountains, and the corner stone was laid on St. Patrick's day—the first real monastery, it is claimed, in the English Church since the Reforma-tion. London city pauperism increases. The number of

The failures of the usury banks of Naples bave brought some government officials to grief. They had deposited public funds in those institutions, and the managers of several have fied with the whole

The Israelites in Russian Poland are compelled their abject destitution to emigrate into Prussia. At Memel the Jewish community have opened a large asylum and hospital for their reception.

### THE CITY OF BRUSSELS.

A Terrible Rumor as to Her Condition When She Left This Port-Was She in a Fit State to Go to Sea !- Who Will Be Responsible if the Ship is Lost !- List of Her Passengers.

There was considerable excitement throughout the city yesterday, based upon the report published in the 'Herald of the disaster which befet the steamer City of Brussels at sea. The comments made on the recklessness of Captain Kennedy in proceeding with his disabled vessel when only three days from this port were by no means complimentary to that individual, and the indignation of the many persons who have friends on board the steamer was a matter of course very

There are well authenticated rumors that the steamer left this port in a very much disabled condition, and if they should prove true it is to be loped that the proper authorities will take due cognizance of the responsible parties. Congress lately passed a law on this subject of allowing vessels to go to sea in an unsafe state, and if it has been violated in the case of the City of Brussels it would be well for it to be enforced first as last. Bring up a test case and see what the law amounts to. The following letters would seem to confirm the

The following letters would seem to confirm the rumors referred to:—

New York, April 4, 1870.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

As an additional evidence of the total disregard which is paid by some of the steamship lines to the comfort and safety of their passengers, I assert that to the best of my knowledge and cellet the City of Brussels left port with her propeller seriously crippled, one of the flanges being broken off. The errate Captain Kennedy having delayed his arrival here by a somewhat obscure and unexplained mission to flailfax, there was, I pressume, no time to put the maninery in order prior to leaving port. Probably my information is incorrect, and the Inman Steamship Company is in a position to deny my statement. If not, I and many others, no doubt, on board, would like to near some justification for sending the City of Brussels out of port in such a condition, and in heavy weather at that, for it blew a full gale of wind on the day and night previous to her departure. Yours, respectfully.

New York City, April 4, 1870.

her departure. Yours, respectfully,

ALBERT ASHER.

New York City, April 4, 1870.

To the Editor of the Hebald:—

Having read the account of the perilous position of the steamship City of Brussels, I hope you will do me the justice, as well as the people generally, by inserting this letter. I was a passenger by her from Liverpool and am not surprised to hear of the loss of the propeller. The story that we went into Haliax to put on shore an invalid suffering with smallpox was to accretain extent correct; but the real cause was to take in coal, which we ran short of in consequence of having broken our propeller—one blade completely off and another made useless. This consumed the coal, and had we not run into Haliax we should have been obliged to come into New York under sail. It really is too bad that Messrs, Dale should allow the snip to go away with only one blade and a half and the ship generally worked too hard. You say the "culnable" part is Captain Kennedy's conduct. I think the culpable part is due to Messrs, J. G. Dale & Co. for allowing the sup to go away disabled. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. DOWNING.

The following are the names of the steerage passengers on board of the City of Brussels. The names of the twenty-six cabin passengers have already been published:-

of the twenty-six cabin passengers have already been published:—

Miss Kate Kane, William Forrester, wife, twh children and infant; Joseph Baflow, Thomas Campbell, Edward Harris, Joseph Baflow, Thomas Campbell, Edward Harris, James and L. Keith; John Timmins, Thomas Rapper, W. H. Richards, John and William Biewett; Stephen Harper, Charles Angean, Edward Hastings, H. Leary, Henry Ward, Dauiel Neill, C. Collins, wife and child; Daniel Desmond, James Tyack, James Pownter, James Neunan, D. Lornargon, Richard Gites, John Ganous, John Briggs, Thomas Taylor, wife and infant; Joseph Ganous, Thomas Swiley, John Birkennead, W. L. Brown, Ellen Roach, James Howard, John. Thomas and Catharine Vaughan; Mrs. Smalley, Mary McMullens, Mrs. Moralle, James and Levy Irish; James B. and C. Jamesn; S. Gillesple, G. B. Seanons, James McCarthy, James Hannil, Stephea Donnelly, John Butler, Robert Whelan, James Royle, Ann Jones and two children; Samuel, Hannah and H. Hale; Edward Jones, N. Sigley, William and H. Gougu; J. M. Henry, Edward Burchill, Edward Cannon, H. Staart. James Green, Edward Carroll, Mrs. Biake, Mrs. Leighwright, H. McGuire, John Houston, Catherine Best, Alexander Wilson and Alfred Jones.

Captain Kennedy, in the letter which he addressed to Mr. Dale, and which was brought to this city by

to Mr. Dale, and which was brought to this city by the Idaho, according to the latter gentleman did not vouchsafe any extended information as to how the loss of the propeller occurred or as to when he thought the vessel would, under sail, get to Liverpool with the wind dead against her. This, to say pool with the wind dead against her. This, to say the least, is rather extraordinary. It may be that Captain Kennedy knew perfectly well that the agents of the inman line on this side the water were aware before the vessel left this port how the propeller, in its then damaged condition, would break before reaching her destination. If this be so be showed his good sense in not informing them of what they had every reason to expect would occur under certain circumstances; that is, if the statements made in the above letters be true.

There is no reason to believe that the steamer is

positively in danger, but if it should so happen that she would in a gale prove unmanageable under said and go down, there will be an awful responsibility to be accounted for by somebody.

## THE CHINESE COMING.

What the Cigar Manufacturers of New York Propose to Do-Cheap Chinese Cigar Makers to be Brought from San Francisco. rigar trade in this city and elsewhere east of the Mississippi gdoes, willingly and unwillingly. admit that this particular and extended branch of home industry is at present, if not wholly at a standstill, yet injuriously disarranged. The strife of the cigar makers' unions, as branches of the General Trades' Union of the country, with their employers, the manufacturers, is not the cause of this; but taxation has much to do with it, and the establishment of large cigar factories at Key West, with cheaper labor than can be obtained here, has also contributed to the present state of things perhaps

more than is generally taken into account. CAUSES OF THE PRESENT STRIKE. Some months ago a meeting of the largest eigar manufacturers of New York was held, at which a committee of the Cigar Makers' Union were present. t was then agreed that there was no intention a that time to reduce wages, but that both thesem ployers and the employed, each by means of their ployers and the employed, each by means of their extended organization throughout the country, would press upon Congress, with the aid of monster petitions, the necessity of an immediate increase of the duty on imported cigars. This move failed of success and several firms, employing nearly six hundred men, proposed a small reduction of wages. This was refused by the employes and the strike followed and still continues. The immediate result of the strike and the cessation of manufacture which necessarily came, was a great increase of the importation of cheap cigars from Havana. One steamer aiono brought a milition and a half, and the Polladelphia market is said to be fairly swamped by this article, depressing prices still more. But neither did

alone brought a million and a hall, and the Philadelphia market is said too e fairly awamped by this article, depressing prices still more. But neither did

THE CALIFORNIA CIGAR MANUFACTURERS at San Francisco lose the opportunity of profiting by the state of affairs in the cigar trade of the East. By the Pacific Railroad they sent their agents to all the Territories and States between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi river, some of them even going as far east as Chicago, and underbid in these markets the Eastern manufacturers. Our manufacturers saw at once the danger of being cutoof from that vast trade aimost altogether. The reason why san Francisco can thus underbid the East is alleged to be

CHEAP CHINESE LABOR.

It is stated on good authority that there are now from 2,000 to 3,000 Chinamen employed in the Golden City of the Facific at cigar making. They were instructed by experienced foremen, nearly all of whom have been specially sent for from Havana. These Chinese have heretofore worked under contracts, which are now gradually expiring. One large firm in this city, which had established a branch in San Francisco some years ago employs nearly 500 Chinamen, the contracts with whom will terminate soon. These Orientals are said to be the best adapted people for cigar making. Some of the largest factories there employ no other hands, and the best brands of Havana cigars which reach this market are rolled by the minible fingers of John Chinaman. Hence several of the largest houses engaged in this trade here have it in contemplation to import chineses. To NEW YORK from San Francisco, and it is proposed to make a first trial shortly with about 1,100 of them, a number which it is believed can be easily induced to change their domicile from the Pacific to the Atlantic shore on sufficient security of adequate compensation, which would range, perhaps, from eight to fourteen dollars per thousand, according to quality. The manufacturers here

REGRET THE NECESTIY.

but they believe that other remedies are scarcel